Case 2	23-cv-09285-SB-MAR	Document 20	Filed 12/06/23	Page 1 of 11	Page ID #:158
1					
2					
3					
4					
5					
6	UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT				
7	CENTRAL DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA				
8					
9	URSULA BYRAM, et al.		Case No. 2:2	Case No. 2:23-cv-09285-SB-MAR	
10	Plaintif	f(s),	MANDATORY SCHEDULING CONFERENCE (MSC) ORDER		
11	v. COUNTY OF LOS ANGE	ILES et al	, ,		
12	Defendar		_	ed 04/24/23]	0.004
13			Date:	January 1	9, 2024
14			Time:	8:30 a.m.	
15			Courtroom:	6C	
16	READ THIS ORDER CAREFULLY BECAUSE IT CONTROLS THIS CASE				
17	AND DIFFERS IN PART FROM THE LOCAL RULES. FAILURE TO				
18	COMPLY MAY RESULT IN SANCTIONS				
19					
	This case has been assigned to Judge Stanley Blumenfeld, Jr. and is set for a				
20	scheduling conference pursuant to Fed. R. Civ. P. 16(b) on the above date in				
21	Courtroom 6C of the First Street Courthouse, 350 West First Street, Los Angeles,				
22	CA, 90012.				
23		TAB	BLE OF CONTE	ENTS	
24	1. <u>Preliminary Matters</u>				
25	2. Mandatory Scheduling Conference (MSC)				
26	3. Joint 26(f) Report				
27	4. <u>Case Management Order (CMO)</u>				
28	Case Management Order (Civio)				
I	1				'

1. PRELIMINARY MATTERS

- a. Self-Represented Parties. Parties appearing pro se must comply with the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure and the Local Rules. See L.R. 1-3, 83-2.2.3. "Counsel," as used in this order, includes parties appearing pro se.
- b. Notice to be Provided by Counsel. Plaintiff's counsel or, if plaintiff is appearing pro se, defendant's counsel, shall provide this Order to all known parties who have not yet appeared or who appear after the date of this Order.
- c. Court's Website. This and all other applicable standing orders in this case are available on Judge Blumenfeld's webpage (https://www.cacd.uscourts.gov/honorable-stanley-blumenfeld-jr). The Local Rules are available on the Central District of California website (https://www.cacd.uscourts.gov/court-procedures/local-rules).
- d. Pleadings. If plaintiff has not previously served the operative complaint on all defendants, plaintiff shall promptly do so and file proof(s) of service within 3 days thereafter. Each defendant likewise shall promptly serve and file a responsive pleading and file proof of service within 3 days thereafter (if not previously done). At the scheduling conference, the Court will set a deadline—usually within approximately 60 days—for hearing motions to amend the pleadings or add parties (including DOE defendants).
- e. **Disclosures and Discovery**. The parties are reminded of their obligations to (i) confer on a discovery plan at least 21 days before the scheduling conference and (ii) make initial disclosures within 14 days after the parties' Rule 26(f) conference. Fed. R. Civ. P. 26(a)(1)(C) & (f). The Court encourages counsel to agree to make their initial disclosures and commence discovery *before* the scheduling

1 conference, because the Court will impose strict deadlines to complete
2 discovery in the case management order.

2. MANDATORY SCHEDULING CONFERENCE (MSC)

- a. Continuance. A request to continue the scheduling conference will be granted only for good cause. The parties should plant to file the Joint Rule 26(f) Report on the original due date even if a continuance of the MSC is granted. The Court will not continue the MSC to allow the parties to explore settlement.
- b. Vacating the Conference. The Court may vacate the scheduling conference and issue a case management order based on the Joint Rule 26(f) Report. Please complete the Report fully and carefully.
- c. Participation. Lead trial counsel must attend the scheduling conference, unless excused by the Court for good cause shown in a declaration attached to the Report. An untimely request generally will not be considered absent a declaration showing an emergency that could not have been foreseen or avoided.
- **d. Remote Appearances**. Remote appearances are not permitted except for good cause shown in a declaration attached to the Report. An untimely request generally will not be considered absent a declaration showing an emergency that could not have been foreseen or avoided.

3. **JOINT RULE 26(F) REPORT**

- **a. Due Date**. File the Joint Rule 26(f) Report *no later than* <u>10 days</u> before the scheduling conference. An order to show cause will issue if the Report is not timely filed.
- **b. Jointly Filed**. Plaintiff shall draft the Report–unless plaintiff is self-represented and not a lawyer or the parties agree otherwise–but it shall be jointly signed and filed (i.e., a single report submitted by all parties).

28 \\\

- requirements for both the format and contents of the Report. Under the title in the caption, *list the dates* of: the Original Complaint; Removal (if removed); Responsive Pleading; and Trial (Proposed). The Report then shall set forth the following information *using numbered section headings and lettered sub-headings that correspond precisely to those below*:
 - (1) Subject Matter Jurisdiction. State the basis of federal jurisdiction, including supplemental jurisdiction. For federal question jurisdiction, cite the federal law under which the claim arises. For diversity jurisdiction, state each party's citizenship (including the citizenship of each member of a limited liability company and each partner of a partnership) and the amount in controversy. State whether the parties agree that federal jurisdiction exists and identify the basis for any disagreements.
 - (2) <u>Statement of the Case</u>. A short synopsis of the main claims, counterclaims, affirmative defenses, and procedural history.

(3) <u>Damages/Insurance</u>.

- a. *Damages*. The realistic range of provable damages.
- b. *Insurance*. Whether there is insurance coverage, the extent of coverage, and whether there is a reservation of rights.
- (4) Parties, Evidence, etc. A list of parties, percipient witnesses, and key documents on the main issues in the case. For conflict purposes, corporate parties must identify all subsidiaries, parents, and affiliates.

(5) <u>Discovery</u>.

a. *Status of Discovery*. A discussion of the present state of discovery, including a summary of completed discovery.

- b. *Discovery Plan*. A detailed discovery plan, as contemplated by Fed. R. Civ. P. 26(f). A general statement to the effect that discovery will be conducted on all claims and defenses will result in the case being deemed of low-level complexity.
- (6) <u>Legal Issues</u>. A brief description of all key legal issues, including any significant procedural, substantive, or evidentiary issues.

(7) Motions.

- a. *Procedural Motions*. A statement of the likelihood of motions to add other parties or claims, file amended pleadings, transfer venue, etc.
- b. *Dispositive Motions*. A description of the issues or claims that any party believes may be determined by motion to dismiss or motion for motion for summary judgment (MSJ). For the Court's Standing Order governing MSJs, see <u>MSJ Order</u> (scroll to bottom of Judge Blumenfeld's webpage).
- c. Class Certification Motion. For a putative class action, the Court shall set a deadline for hearing the class certification motion. The motion must generally be filed to allow for at least three weeks between the filing of the reply and the hearing. The parties must act diligently and begin discovery immediately, because the motion must be filed no later than 120 days from the date originally set for the scheduling conference, unless the Court orders otherwise. Any request for additional time beyond the 120 days must be supported by a detailed "Class Certification Plan"—attached as an exhibit at the end of the Report—showing all anticipated activity and the corresponding date for each activity, up to the hearing on the motion. The failure to provide the Class Certification

management—e.g., unusually complex technical issues, discovery in foreign jurisdiction(s), protective-order disputes, accommodation needs (interpreters, ADA requests, etc.), and any proposed ordering of proof (severance, bifurcation, etc.).

d. ERISA Cases Involving Benefit Claims. The parties need only submit a joint status report identifying any special issues that should be considered. The parties should proceed with the preparation of the administrative record and briefing without delay upon service of the complaint. A court trial, ordinarily limited to oral argument on the administrative record, will be scheduled *within six months* from the filing of the original complaint, unless good cause for additional time is shown in the status report. If the Court concludes that the decision would not benefit from oral argument, the matter may be submitted for decision on the papers.

4. <u>CASE MANAGEMENT ORDER (CMO).</u>

- a. Continuances. The CMO deadlines will not be continued absent a timely showing of good cause presented in a Word document along with a proposed order delivered to Judge Blumenfeld's email (SB_Chambers@cacd.uscourts.gov). The Court applies the same standard of good cause to all extension requests—whether opposed, unopposed or jointly requested.
 - (1) Good cause. Good cause requires a specific, detailed, and non-conclusory showing of diligence from the outset of the case, describing: (1) all relevant work previously done (including when each item was completed), (2) all relevant work that remains to be done, (3) why the remaining work could not previously have been done (including efforts made to complete each remaining item), and (4) why the amount of time requested is needed to complete the

remaining work. This information *must* be provided in table form contained in the Attachment to the CMO.

- (2) <u>Diligence</u>. Diligence generally will not be found when a party opts for strategic staging of discovery (or other tasks) or for in-person deposition that prevents completion within the existing deadline.

 The parties should plan to complete discovery far enough in advance of the discovery deadline to allow for both the filing of a discovery motion if necessary and the completion of any court-ordered discovery. Moreover, a desire to engage in settlement discussions generally does not constitute good cause to extend discovery deadlines. The parties are strongly encouraged to agree to exchange initial disclosures promptly and to actively commence discovery before the MSC.
- Extension Order Template on <u>Judge Blumenfeld's webpage</u> under "Orders & Additional Documents" at the bottom of the webpage.

 Please follow the highlighted directions at the end of the document.

 File the Proposed Order and submit an electronic Word copy to Judge Blumenfeld's <u>Chambers email</u>. Failure to use and properly submit the CMO Extension Order Template will result in the striking or summary denial of the request.
- (4) **Denied with Prejudice**. Denial of an extension request, including summary denial, is *with prejudice*. The parties should therefore present all available information showing that the outstanding discovery or other litigation tasks cannot be completed within the existing deadlines despite all reasonable diligence from the outset of the case. A party is *not* permitted to resubmit a denied extension request with information that was either previously submitted or

previously available.

* * *

Failure to comply with the procedural requirements above—including the use and proper submission of the table in the Attachment to the CMO and the CMO Extension Order Template—may result in the extension request being stricken or summarily denied. An improper resubmission of a denied extension request may result in sanctions.

- Motion Deadlines. All hearing deadlines reflect the last day when a motion may be heard, and a hearing must be set on an open hearing date. Hearing dates are closed at least four weeks in advance (depending on the volume of motions scheduled). The Court may close calendar dates in advance of the 28-day motion schedule. Consult Judge Blumenfeld's webpage before scheduling a hearing to determine availability. A party that waits until the last day to have a motion heard risks having the motion stricken and deemed untimely if the motion is set on a date that turns out to be unavailable or is otherwise deficient. Do not wait until the last minute to file.
- c. Juvenile Records. If the parties intend to seek juvenile court records related to this case, they shall take steps *immediately* to obtain them including filing any petition or application in the relevant court. The failure to take immediate action will be considered a lack of diligence and likely will result in the denial of a request to extend a deadline based on the need for juvenile records. To the extent that the parties seek additional time for discovery because of the asserted need for juvenile records, they shall provide a table in the Joint Rule 26(f) Report identifying each allegation in the complaint that requires discovery of juvenile records, and *for each such allegation* they shall (a) identify the relevant juvenile record(s), (b) describe the relevance of the juvenile